I have checked these facts alongside the book “A Short line across America” and can see the ties on how the last name Short could have came from the name Shoart. All the descendants’ names match that listed in the book from the first generation John Short mentioned. What is not shown in the book was the middle name “Patriot” (John “Patriot” Short) which came from serving in the Revolutionary war in the same war that helped in making the United States and breaking ties from England. In the photos close to the last pages you see the dates of Birth and Death that match the dates of John in the book and the photos came from the same cemetery mentioned in the book. The D.A.R. on the memorial stone stands for the “Daughters of the American Revolution” Upon entering the name John Patriot Short I found the below facts then I copied them directly from the internet. Also not listed in the book was that Thomas Short’s (the first Short to enter America) Parents were George Shoart and Mary Hay. Forgive me if some of it is repetitive but these all come from different sites that point in the same direction of Shoart. If you can shed any more light in the subject or find facts that contradict these findings I would love to hear from you.

Thanks
Alvin Short
awsomshort@yahoo.com
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John Patriot Short

[NI01489]

15 Feb 1756 - 15 May 1836

- *NAME*: John Short-Patriot
- *BIRTH*: 15 Feb 1756, Tigart Valley, (now Shanendoah Co) VA [521]
- *DEATH*: 15 May 1836, Lawrence County, Indiana
- *BURIAL*: 1836, Mayfield Cemetery, Lawrence County, Indiana
- *BURIAL*: 1836, Ferguson-Mayfield Cem, SE of Springville, IN

Father: Thomas Short
Mother: Nancy

Family 1 : Mary Hansford

- *MARRIAGE*: 20 Jan 1780, Rockingham County, VA

1. +Wesley Short
2. Sarah Short
3. William Short
4. +John Short II
5. Thomas Short
6. +Samuel L. Short
7. +Reuben Short
8. Ezekial Short
9. Hansford Short

Rev. War Soliders Lawrence Co., IN

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My personal notes are highlighted blue.
Facts of interest are highlighted in Yellow.

Alvin's Note: Below shows the origin of Thomas as a Seaman and changing of surnames from Shoart to Short Internet Notes

[**NI01491**] According to family tradition Thomas Short was a Seaman and a Scotsman who 'jumped ship' in the new world. The Scottish Short [and Shoart] surnames in this time period are mostly found in Orkney County, Scotland. There were many contemporary Shorts in the town of Orphir in Orkney County, Scotland. I have seen Thomas placed as the son of George Shoart and Mary Hay of the International Genealogical Index but without kinship documentation.
Alvin's Note: The below shows ties to the first document I listed above
Deed Book 14, page 141]: " This Indenture made [blank] Day of [blank] 1785 BETWEEN Thomas Stith Junior of the County of Brunswick of the one part, and Thomas Short of the same County of the other part ... for and in consideration of the sum of twelve pounds... doth grand, bargain & Sell, alien and Confirm unto the said Thomas Short ... a parcel of Land situate in the said County of Brunswick at the lower end of the Tract whereon the said Thomas Stith now liveth bounded by teh Great Branch, a small Branch running near the said Thomas Stith's plantation and by Elliott'ss and Fields's Lines, supposed to be about six acres .. Sign by Thomas Stith Junior, Brunswick County Court the 24th Day of October 1785. This Indenture was acknowledged by Thomas Stith Junior a partie thereto and Ordered to be Recorded."

Scottish Church Records show:
Thomas Shoart, Christened: 30 Jan 1731 Orphir, Orkney, Scotland
Father: George Shoart
Mother: Mary Hay

Later records in this County following only the John Shorts, George and Thomas Shoart might be more demonstrative:

Alvin's Note: The document shown below can be viewed and confirmed by entering the name Thomas Shoart in Google. Or by typing http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mysouthernfamily/myff/d0066/g0000094.html then scroll down to the name of Thomas Short just past half way into the document
Alvin's Note: This document confirms (Thomas Short) the same and first Short listed and is entered in the book of "A Short Line Across America" it also includes his first sons name John Short. John Short participated in the Revolutionary war as a "Patriot" in the revolutionary war in 1776 and later died in 1836. These dates can be confirmed from the same book with the exception of the name "Patriot" that is viewed by the below tombstone and other internet information

Thomas SHORT "the Immigrant"

ABT 1730 - AFT 24 Oct 1785

ID Number: I54934

- *RESIDENCE*: Scotland and Russell Co. VA
- *BIRTH*: ABT 1730, Scotland
- *DEATH*: AFT 24 Oct 1785, Russell Co. Virginia
- *RESOURCES*: See: Notes [S1733]

Alvin's Note: the dates above show the same date of birth and death of Thomas Short from the family book "A Short Line Across America".

Family 1 : Nancy

1. +Tabitha SHORT

Alvin's Note: This document shows the names of Thomas Shoart along with his father and mothers names George Shoart and Mary Hay . The father and mothers names are not mentioned in the book "A Short Line Across America" but Thomas's name along with all of his children's names confirm that this is the same Thomas Short entered in the book "A Short Line Across America" to move to America.

Many immigrants changed their names after entering America so this would account for the name change from Shoart to Short.

Alvin's Note: Again this is all within the same document but the name states Thomas Shoart

"Scottish Church Records show a Thomas Shoart, chr. 30 Jan 1731 Orphir, Orkney, Scotland,

Alvin's Note: "par=" stands for Parents

par=George Shoart and Mary Hay.
Info about his children is currently from Ancestral File.

[Abstracts prepared by Carol A. Morrison of 3217 Friendly Road, Fayetteville NC 28304, posted on www.rootsweb.com/~vabrunsw/deeds, the following from Deed Book 14 (1780-1790) Brunswick County, Virginia, Deed Book 14, page 141]:

" This Indenture made [blank] Day of [blank] 1785 BETWEEN Thomas Stith Junior of the County of Brunswick of the one part, and Thomas Short of the same County of the other part ... for and in consideration of the sum of twelve pounds... doth grand, bargain & Sell, alien and Confirm unto the said Thomas Short ... a parcel of Land situate in the said County of Brunswick at the lower end of the Tract whereon the said Thomas Stith now liveth bounded by the Great Branch, a small Branch running near the said Thomas Stith's plantation and by Elliott's and Fields's Lines, supposed to be about six acres .. Sign by Thomas Stith Junior, Brunswick County Court the 24th Day of October 1785. This Indenture was acknowledged by Thomas Stith Junior a partie thereto and Ordered to be Recorded.""

Alvin's Note: Again this is all the same document naming the below children's names are confirmed in the book "A Short Line Across America"

Alvin's Note: The transference of Shoart to Short is in the same document

Children:

John Short (15 Feb 1756-) m. Mary Hansford (13 Jan 1756-) , children: 1. Wesley Short (20 Dec 1780-), 2. Sarah Short (15 Sep 1782-), 3. William Short (9 Oct 1784-), 4. John Short (11 Nov 1786-), 5. Thomas Short (6 Jun 1789-), 6. Samuel Short (3 Mar 1792-), 7. Reuben Short (15 Oct 1794-), 8. Ezekiel Short (12 Dec 1797-), 9. Hansford Short (12 Jul 1800-).

Alvin's Note: The below is the exact same document shown in its entirety from the internet above but without my notes added to it.

Thomas SHORT "the Immigrant"

ABT 1730 - AFT 24 Oct 1785

ID Number: I54934

- *RESIDENCE*: Scotland and Russell Co. VA
- *BIRTH*: ABT 1730, Scotland
- *DEATH*: AFT 24 Oct 1785, Russell Co. Virginia
- *RESOURCES*: See: Notes [S1733]

Family 1 : Nancy

1. +Tabitha SHORT

Notes

"Scottish Church Records show a Thomas Shoart, chr. 30 Jan 1731 Orphir, Orkney, Scotland, par=George Shoart and Mary Hay.
Info about his children is currently from Ancestrial File.

[Abstracts prepared by Carol A. Morrison of 3217 Friendly Road, Fayetteville NC 28304, posted on www.rootsweb.com/~vabrunsw/deeds, the following from Deed Book 14 (1780-1790) Brunswick County, Virginia, Deed Book 14, page 141]:

" This Indenture made [blank] Day of [blank] 1785 BETWEEN Thomas Stith Junior of the County of Brunswick of the one part, and Thomas Short of the same County of the other part ... for and in consideration of the sum of twelve pounds... doth grand, bargain & Sell, alien and

Confirm unto the said Thomas Short ... a parcel of Land situate in the said County of Brunswick at the lower end of the Tract whereon the said Thomas Stith now liveth bounded by the Great Branch, a small Branch running near the said Thomas Stith's plantation and by Elliott's and Fields's Lines, supposed to be about six acres .. Sign by Thomas Stith Junior, Brunswick County Court the 24th Day of October 1785. This Indenture was acknowledged by Thomas Stith Junior a partie thereto and Ordered to be Recorded.""

Children:
John Short (15 Feb 1756-) m. Mary Hansford (13 Jan 1756-) , children: 1. Wesley Short (20 Dec 1780-), 2. Sarah Short (15 Sep 1782-), 3. William Short (9 Oct 1784-), 4. John Short (11 Nov 1786-), 5. Thomas Short (6 Jun 1789-), 6. Samuel Short (3 Mar 1792-), 7. Reuben Short (15 Oct 1794-), 8. Ezekiel Short (12 Dec 1797-), 9. Hansford Short (12 Jul 1800-).

Talitha Short m. Christopher Haines.

Mary Short (abt 1760-) m. Augustine Berry , children: 1. Lucy Berry (1779-).

Mildred Short (abt 1760-) m. Richard Thompson.

Alvin's Note: The below document was located at a different website and is slightly different but states basically the same facts as the above.

Thomas Short

Birth: 1730/1733 Scotland
Death: AFT 24 OCT 1785 Russell Co.,Virginia

m: Nancy [---]

Children:

- John Short (15 FEB 1756-15 MAY 1836) m(1). Mary Hansford (13 JAN 1756-) on 20 JAN 1780 at Tigart Valley,Frederick Co.,Virginia, children: 1. Wesley Short (20 DEC 1780-16 DEC 1852), 2. Sarah Short (15 SEP 1782-), 3. William Short (9 OCT 1784-13 NOV 1810), 4. John Short (11 NOV 1786-), 5. Thomas Short (6 JUN 1789-), 6. Samuel Short (3 MAR 1792-), 7. Reuben Short (15 OCT 1794-), 8. Ezekiel Short (12 DEC 1797-), 9. Hansford Short (12 JUL 1800-).m(2). Ruth Lackey on 29 JUL 1822 at Lawrence Co.,Indiana
- Talitha Short (28 DEC 1760-AFT 28 AUG 1850) m. Christopher Haines (8 JUN 1760-9 SEP 1846/1848) on 14 JUL 1782 at Rockingham Co.,Virginia, children: 1. Mary Haines (28 DEC 1783/1787-AFT 23 MAY 1835), 2. Milly Haines (12 JAN 1788-), 3. Nancy Haines (25 MAR 1789-prob bef 23 May 1835), 4. Sarah Haines (5 or 12 Jun 1791-AFT 23 MAY 1835), 5. Betty Haines (1 AUG 1793-prob bef 23 May 1835), 6. Christopher Haines (14 JUL 1795-29 MAR 1850), 7. Talitha Haines (1 NOV 1797-AFT 23 MAY 1835), 8. Martha Haines (13 MAR 1800-), 9. Samuel C. Haines (2 APR 1802-), 10. John Haines (5 MAR 1804-), 11. Catherine "Chrissy" Haines (7 AUG 1805/1809-AFT 23 MAY 1835).
- Mary Short (ABT 1760-AFT 25 MAR 1817) m. Augustine Berry (1761-BEF OCT 1811) on ABT 1780 at Rockingham Co.,Virginia, children: 1. Lucy Berry (1779-), 2. Enoch Berry (1793-1834), 3. Ephraim Berry (1787-AFT 7 JUN 1847), 4. Thomas Berry, 5. Elizabeth Berry (1785-), 6. Harris Berry (1791-), 7. Nancy Berry (-BEF NOV 1848), 8. Augustine Berry (-AFT 25 MAR 1817).
- Mildred Short (ABT 1760-) m. Richard Thompson

Notes:

Scottish Church Records show a Thomas Shoart, chr. 30 Jan 1731 Orphir, Orkney, Scotland, par= George Shoart and Mary Hay

Alvin's Note: Same document but note the last names spelling change from above to below

Info about his children is currently from Ancestral File.

!Indenture: [Abstracts prepared by Carol A. Morrison of 3217 Friendly Road,

Fayetteville NC 28304, posted on www.rootsweb.com/~vabrunsw/deeds, the following from Deed Book 14 (1780-1790) Brunswick County, Virginia, Deed Book 14, page 141]: " This Indenture made [blank] Day of [blank] 1785 BETWEEN Thomas Stith Junior of the County of Brunswick of the one part, and Thomas Short of the same County of the other part ... for and in consideration of the sum of twelve pounds... doth grand, bargain & Sell, alien and Confirm unto the said Thomas Short ... a parcel of Land situate in the said County of Brunswick at the lower end of the Tract whereon the said Thomas Stith now liveth bounded by teh Great Branch, a small Branch running near the said Thomas Stith's plantation and by Elliott'ss and Fields's Lines, supposed to be about six acres .. Sign by Thomas Stith Junior, Brunswick County Court the 24th Day of October 1785. This Indenture was acknowledged by Thomas Stith Junior a partie thereto and Ordered to be Recorded."

Alvin's Note: ***The below is the Wife of Thomas Shoart/Short***

Patriot John SHORT, born February 15, 1756 in Tigart's Valley, Shenandoah, Virginia; died May 15, 1836 in ,Lawrence, Indiana. He was the son of **. Thomas SHORT** and **Nancy McNairy**. He married at **.Mary Hyde Hansford** January 20, 1780 in Tigart's Valley, Frederick, Virginia.

Nancy

m: Thomas Short (1730/1733-AFT 24 OCT 1785)

Children:

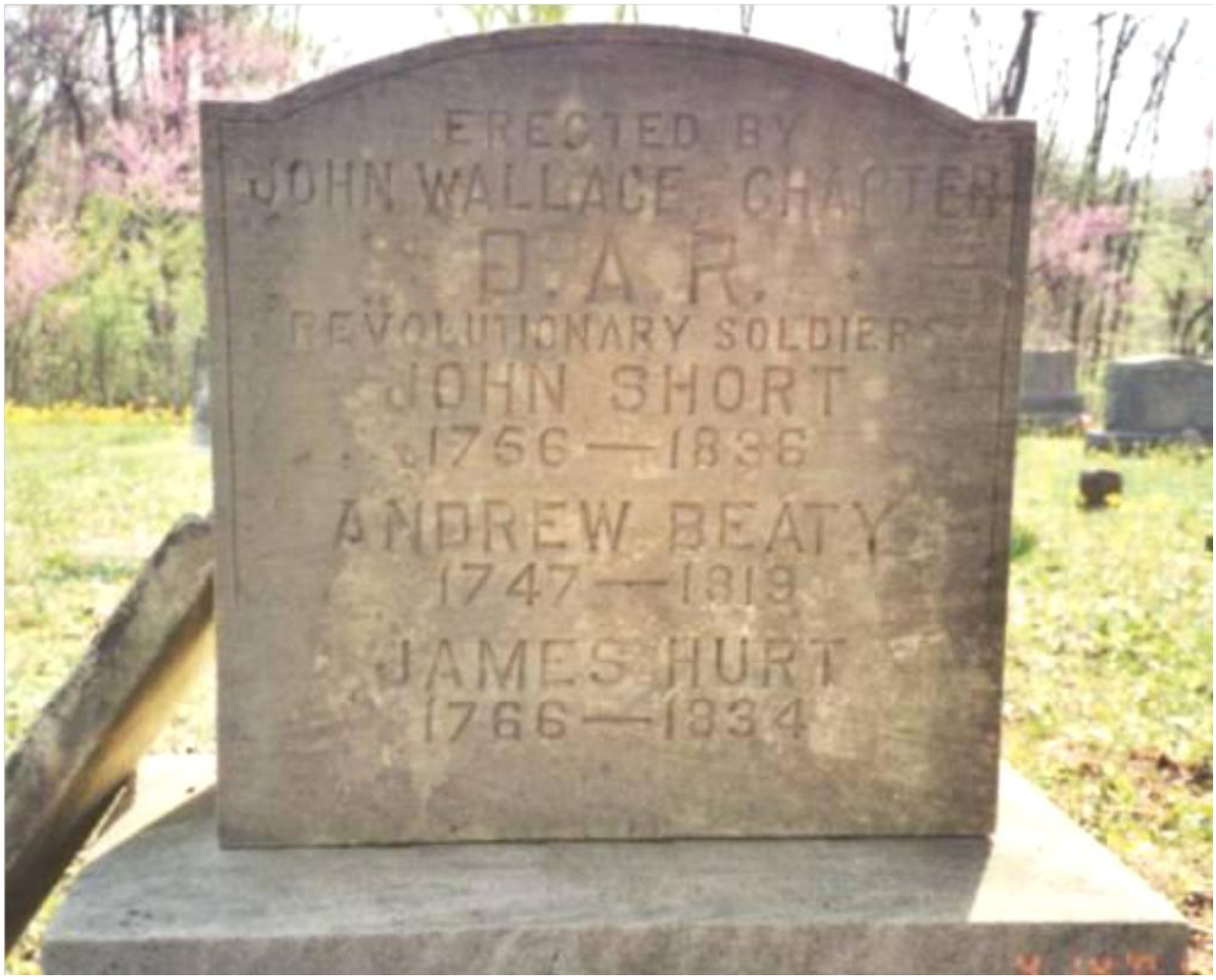
- John Short (15 FEB 1756-15 MAY 1836) m(1). Mary Hansford (13 JAN 1756-) on 20 JAN 1780 at Tigart Valley,Frederick Co.,Virginia, children: 1. Wesley Short (20 DEC 1780-16 DEC 1852), 2. Sarah Short (15 SEP 1782-), 3. William Short (9 OCT 1784-13 NOV 1810), 4. John Short (11 NOV 1786-), 5. Thomas Short (6 JUN 1789-), 6. Samuel Short (3 MAR 1792-), 7. Reuben Short (15 OCT 1794-), 8. Ezekiel Short (12 DEC 1797-), 9. Hansford Short (12 JUL 1800-).m(2). Ruth Lackey on 29 JUL 1822 at Lawrence Co.,Indiana
- Talitha Short (28 DEC 1760-AFT 28 AUG 1850) m. Christopher Haines (8 JUN 1760-9 SEP 1846/1848) on 14 JUL 1782 at Rockingham Co.,Virginia, children: 1. Mary Haines (28 DEC 1783/1787-AFT 23 MAY 1835), 2. Milly Haines (12 JAN 1788-), 3. Nancy Haines (25 MAR 1789-prob bef 23 May 1835), 4. Sarah Haines (5 or 12 Jun 1791-AFT 23 MAY 1835), 5. Betty Haines (1 AUG 1793-prob bef 23 May 1835), 6. Christopher Haines (14 JUL 1795-29 MAR 1850), 7. Talitha Haines (1 NOV 1797-AFT 23 MAY 1835), 8. Martha Haines (13 MAR 1800-), 9. Samuel C. Haines (2 APR 1802-), 10. John Haines (5 MAR 1804-), 11. Catherine "Chrissy" Haines (7 AUG 1805/1809-AFT 23 MAY 1835).
- Mary Short (ABT 1760-AFT 25 MAR 1817) m. Augustine Berry (1761-BEF OCT 1811) on ABT 1780 at Rockingham Co.,Virginia, children: 1. Lucy Berry (1779-), 2. Enoch Berry (1793-1834), 3. Ephraim Berry (1787-AFT 7 JUN 1847), 4. Thomas Berry, 5. Elizabeth Berry (1785-), 6. Harris Berry (1791-), 7. Nancy Berry (-BEF NOV 1848), 8. Augustine Berry (-AFT 25 MAR 1817). • Mildred Short (ABT 1760-) m. Richard Thompson

Below shows interesting photos

http://graves.inssar.org/S/shorjohn.html

Short, John	Virginia	Lawrence	Mayfield/Ferguson Cemetery

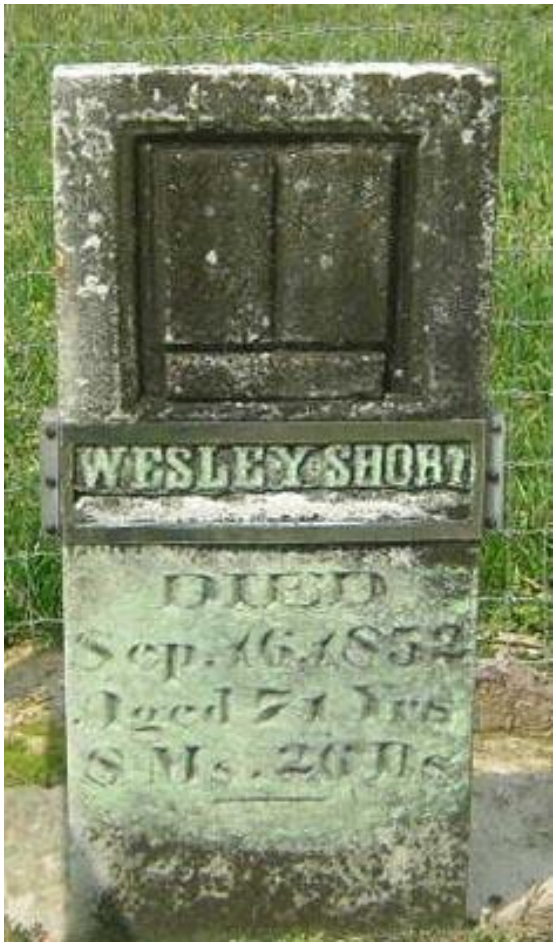
Alvin's Note: The below is a photo of John Short's gravestone son of Thomas Shoart/Short showing the facts that he served the Revelutionary war, ***the date of birth and death are confirmed in the book*** *"A Short Line Across America" D.A.R. stands for the "Daughters of the American Revelution".*



Alvin's Note: ***Below is a photo of the gravestone of the first born son of John Short- Wesley Short***

Location: http://www.ingenweb.org/inlawrence/short.htm Short Perry on Spencer Pike in a field on private land, NW 1/4 T6N R2W, North of Springville and West of County Road L6N8W

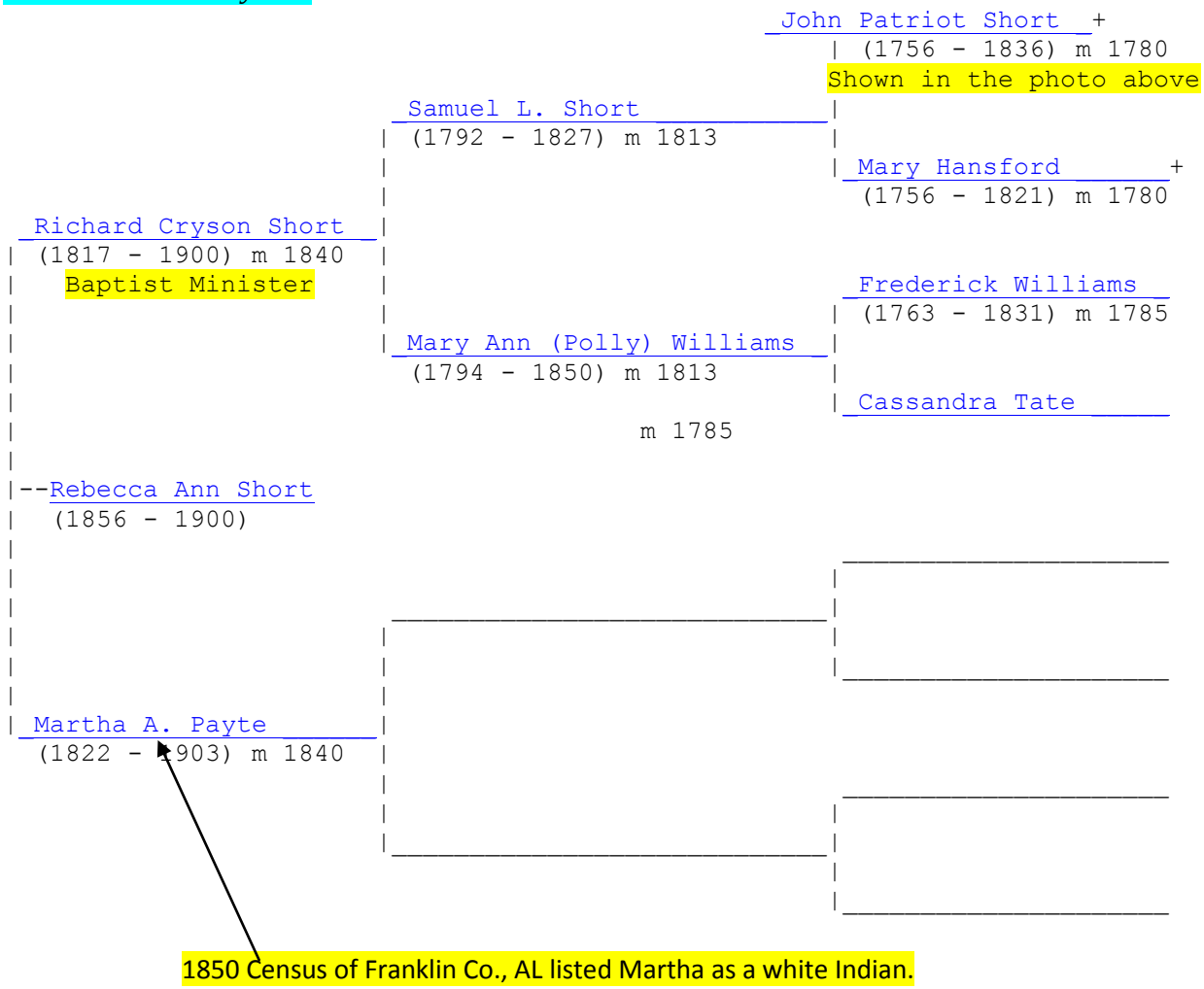
Short CemeteryPerry Township, Lawrence County, Indiana



Short, Wesley
21 Mar 1781 - 16 Sep 1852
Elder Christian Church

Short, Rebecca
15 Sep 1782 - 29 Sep 1858
Wife of Wesley Short

Alvin's Note:Family tree


John Patriot Short +
(1756 - 1836) m 1780
Shown in the photo above
Samuel L. Short
(1792 - 1827) m 1813
Mary Hansford +
(1756 - 1821) m 1780
Richard Cryson Short
(1817 - 1900) m 1840
Baptist Minister
Frederick Williams
(1763 - 1831) m 1785
Mary Ann (Polly) Williams
(1794 - 1850) m 1813
Cassandra Tate
m 1785
--Rebecca Ann Short
(1856 - 1900)
Martha A. Payte
(1822 - 1903) m 1840
1850 Census of Franklin Co., AL listed Martha as a white Indian.

Native Americans "passing" for white (Black Dutch)

Black Dutch - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Nickels, Boyles, Hendrix, Millard, Hamilton, Neighbors, White and Native American Martha Payte (Pate), born Georgia, 9 Dec 1822 and died, Montgomery County Arkansas, 24 Sep 1903 listed as White Indian 1900 census. Need to determine if Martha is listed in Native American listings. Am looking for relatives of MayBelle White died c.1895. Had a brother Billy White, died c.1925 +/- 5, and sister Susie

Harwood, Died c.1925 +/- 5. All located around Garland, Hot Spring, Clark and Montegomery Counties in Arkansas.

Before the Indian Removal Act in 1830, many of Lawrence County's Cherokee people were already mixed with white settlers and stayed in the country of the Warrior Mountains. They denied their ancestry and basically lived much of their lives in fear of being sent West. Full bloods claimed to be Black Irish or Black Dutch, thus denying their rightful Indian blood. After being fully assimilated into the general population years later, these Irish Cherokee mixed-blood descendants, began reclaiming their Indian heritage in the land of the Warrior Mountains.

Lawrence County, Alabama. During the 1900 U.S. Census only 78 people claimed their Indian heritage. In 1990, more than 2000 individuals claimed Indian descent. Today more than 4000 citizens are proud to claim their Indian heritage and are members of the Echota Cherokee tribe.

John Patriot Short

[NI01489]

15 Feb 1756 - 15 May 1836

- *NAME*: John Short-Patriot
- *BIRTH*: 15 Feb 1756, Tigart Valley, (now Shanendoah Co) VA [503]
- *DEATH*: 15 May 1836, Lawrence County, Indiana
- *BURIAL*: 1836, Mayfield Cemetery, Lawrence County, Indiana
- *BURIAL*: 1836, Ferguson-Mayfield Cem, SE of Springville, IN

Father: Thomas Short
Mother: Nancy

Family 1 : Mary Hansford

- *MARRIAGE*: 20 Jan 1780, Rockingham County, VA

1. +Wesley Short
2. Sarah Short
3. William Short
4. +John Short II
5. Thomas Short
6. +Samuel L. Short
7. +Reuben Short
8. Ezekial Short
9. Hansford Short

Samuel L. Short

13 Feb 1792 - 24 Dec 1827

- *BIRTH*: 13 Feb 1792, Russell County, VA [105]
- *DEATH*: 24 Dec 1827, Monroe, McMinn County, TN
- *BURIAL*: Friendship Bapt. Church Cem., Polk Co., TN

Father: John Patriot Short
Mother: Mary Hansford

Family 1 : Mary Ann (Polly) Williams

- *MARRIAGE*: 1 Apr 1813, Pulaski Co, KY

1. +John Bunyan Short
2. +Richard Cryson Short
3. +Sara Jane (Sallie) Short
4. +Frederick William Short
5. Cassandra A. Short

Richard Cryson Short (great great Grandfather ?)

[NI01483]

12 Dec 1817 - 2 Feb 1900

- *OCCUPATION*: "Was a minister and farmer."
- *BIRTH*: 12 Dec 1817, Pulaski Co, KY
- *DEATH*: 2 Feb 1900, Montgomery County, AR
- *BURIAL*: 1900, Mt. Tabor Cem., Pike County, Arkansas
- *CENSUS*: 1870, 1870: Montgomery Co., AR census1870: Montgomery Co., AR census
- *CENSUS*: 1850, 1850: Frankllin Co., AL census
- *CENSUS*: 1860, 1860: Garland Co., AR census

Father: Samuel L. Short
Mother: Mary Ann (Polly) Williams

Link to the below article
Lawrence County Indiana Towns

http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=0CIQBEBYwAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Fgenealogytrails.com%2Find%2Flawrence%2FTowns_lawrence_county.html&ei=OKOpT6TzIOrY2AXZ26ymAg&usg=AFQjCNH9XbdZIquy6JPVtSM4Rt14wT-HLg&sig2=hJUgvXHw7gUcWWgos_Ehtg

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Indian Creek

Indian Creek township is the center one of the three which form the western border of Lawrence county. The name is taken from the creek that enters at the northwest corner, leaving near the southwest corner. Salt creek and the East fork of White river form the eastern and southern boundaries. The township is one of the original five, and now is much smaller than at first, at present comprising about fifty-three square miles. In the agricultural life of the county this township stands very high, by virtue of the excellence of the soil. The ground is rich bottom land in most places and is very productive, although not the most valuable in this respect in the county.

A few of the men who entered land in this township during the days up until 1820 were: Henry Speed. John Towell, Simon Ruebottom, Benjamin Beeson, Silas Dixon, Jonathan Lindley, Ephraim Lee, Isaac Williams, Joseph Richardson, Seymour Cobb, Archibald Wood, Felter Hughes, James Garton, David__Sfiars, Jesse Towell. and Peyton Wilson, in 1816; David Ribelin. James Duncan. Adam Siler. John Duncan, John Cloud, John Roberts, Reuben Short, Jeremiah Boone, Elijah Boone, John Rochester, Wesley Short, John Crook, Daniel Todd, Abraham Kern, Robert Garton and R. Browning, William Dillard, John and Michael Waggoner. Joseph Sargeant, Henry Waggoner, Elbert Howard, Sullivan and Duncan, John Duncan, in 1817; Robert Wood, William Gartin, Henry Piersoll, Holland Pitman, William Dougherty, James Mulloy, Isaac Waggoner, William Cochran, Robert Mitchell, Peyton Wilson and Martin Ribelin, in 1818; Andrew Howard, Sterling Sims, John Short, Albert Howard, Benjamin Chestnut and William Wood- run, in 1819; John Donaldson, in 1820.

The first elections of Indian Creek township were held by Joseph Sullivan as inspector at Stepp's. but a little later were held at the house of Samuel Owens, not far from the present site of Springville. James Cully held the office of constable for

the first time, and Patrick and Adam Tyler were overseers of the township poor in 1819. In 1822, when Perry township was formed out of part of Indian Creek, the southern border was extended to White river, and the election place changed to the house of Frederick Hamer.

In the early days of Indian Creek township there were many grist mills situated within her borders. One of the earliest was situated on Indian creek, and was operated by water power. Robert Dougherty operated it in the year 1818, and then sold it to a man named Bowers. Henry Purcell owned it next, and in his hands it was shut down. John Craig, in 1824, built a horse mill on his farm, and ran it successfully for about ten years. This mill failing. Mr. Craig erected a new and better one, which descended to his son, Robert Craig. Elijah Garton had a "corn cracker" near what is now Fayetteville, and the power was furnished by an inclined wheel and a young steer. John Short, Simon Ruebottom, Oliver Cox and Isaac Rector also owned small mills.

The making of salt was at one time a good industry in the township. The value of the product was high, due to the poor transportation facilities with the outside world. In 1824 Joseph Laughlin dug a salt well on the farm owned by Jackson Kern, but the produce-was not sufficient to pay for the expense of manufacture.

Samuel Simons, one of the earlier settlers, kept a tavern where Fayetteville now stands. The bill of fare was very simple, consisting at times of roasting ears and sweet milk, for which a sum of twenty-five cents was charged. This tavern was kept for a period of two years, when the owner abandoned it and went to farming. Among the first merchants was John Vestal, who came to Fayetteville in 1816 or 7817. and there set up a stock of merchandise in a log house. He replenished his stock from Louisville, the goods being hauled from there in wagons. Frederick Hamer also undertook the merchandise trade in 1826, and enjoyed a very lucrative trade.

Flinn

Flinn township is situated on the eastern border of the county near the center, and was called after the Flinn family, whose history is written above. The early settlers were classed as squatters.or. in other words, men who lived on the land without any title. Not until the year 1817 was there a land entry made in the township, and then they followed in rapid succession. Some of these were: R. Hunton. 1820: M. Wooley. 1820: Noah Wright, 1819; Thomas Hodges. 1817: Israel Hind. 1819: John Parr. 1819; H. Nichols. 1820; James Ellison. 1820; Enoch Parr. 1817; T. Carr, 1820: Arthur Harr. 1819: Martin Flinn. 1820: Patrick Welch. 1817: Noah Wright. 18.20; William White. 18.20: D Flinn. 1820; James Taggart. 1820: John Guthrie. 1820; Thomas Minn. 1820: Benjamin Drake. 1818: Willam Flinn. 1820: J. Allen. 1820; Hugh Guthrie, 1820, Robert Flinn. 1819; Benjamin Drake. 1820. George Stell, John Speer, Ephraim D. Lux. John Trespey. Abraham Sutherland. David White. Alfred Alexander,Jacob Weaver. Moses Flinn. William Smith. Elijah Curry. Micajah Poole, and Gamaliel Millgar were early residents around Leesville. Perhaps the most important feature of the early settlement of Flinn township was the grist mills. A"stump" mill, at the place where I.eesville now stands, was owned by John Speer, and was the first mill in the township. The next was the Forgey mill on Guthrie creek, a half mile from Leesville. The first mill huill here was constructed by William Flinn about the year 1817. This structure descended to his son. Robert Flinn, whose successor was Andrew Forgey. The mill bore the name of the last owner, and was in operation for many years: in the year 1840 it was run byhorsepower, the tread-mill method, although in a great many eases a steer was used in place of the horse. Hiram Guthrie owned the mill for a time, and then it passed into the hands of the Hollands. The latter owners supplied the mill with steam motive power, and three sets of buhrus, two for wheat and one for corn. John C Voles was the last owner, and after he discarded the plant it remained abandoned. Mr. Phillips owned a horse mill at Pin Hook about 1830. and on Back creek. northwest of Leesville. a water mill known as the MeClemery mill was built about the same time. Edward Montgomery possessed a water mill on the Back creek in 1840. operated by a turbine water wheel. This mill was the last in the township, failing in 1872 while under the ownership of Matteson Broiles.

Marion

The two Carolinas and Virginia supplied the first settlers of Marion township, The township was named after Gen. Francis Marion, the famous Southern commander in the Revolutionary war. The township is about ,sixty six square miles in area, about eight miles square. The northern Boundary is the east branch of White river, the south is Orange county, the west Mono township, and on the west Spice Valley township.

In the early fall of the year 1815. Lewis Phillips built himself a cabin at John Tolliver's upper spring, near the meridian line, on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 31, town 4 north, range i east. The cabin was made of round poles and was primitive in every respect. The last of the family was Mary Ann Phillips who died near Juliet in 1883: there are now no descendants of the Phillips family living.

In November 1815. when the first drear signs of approaching winter were seen in the seared leaves and gray skies. Samuel G. Hoskins. who had broken through the rough country from South Carolina, pitched his quarters on Rock Lick creek, on the southeast quarter of section 19, town 4 north, range i east. At this spot Hoskins built a cabin of hewn logs, and prepared to brave the winter through. This occurred when Phillips' family was the only other family in the township. The winter passed quietly enough; Indians passed by. and frequently stopped, but not one lived in the township. Hoskins afterwards became prominent in the affairs of the county. He was a justice of the peace, and captain of the first military company organized in this county south of White river. He was a member of the first grand jury, was a surveyor and a teacher. In the spring of 1816 many new settlers began to come in from North and South Carolina, among them being George Sheeks, William Erwin, John Finger, Joseph Pless, Elijah Murray, Thomas Rowark, John Sutton, James Boswell. and Joseph Boswell. All of these men followed farming as an occupation, except Rowark. who was a blacksmith.

In 1817 many families came into the township from the South, and built their cabins along the banks of White river, and in the valleys of Rock Lick and Mill creek. Robert Hall erected his home on the George Field place. Squire Hoskins built a hewn-log house on the old Erwin place, and there the first election was held the first Monday in August. There were thirteen voters, ten Federalists and three Republicans. The former were Samuel G. Hoskins, William Erwin, Joseph Pless, James Boswell, Joseph Boswell, Elijah Murray, James Mathis, Robert Erwin. Thomas Rowark, and Arthur Dycus. The Republicans were George' Sheeks, John Finger and Joseph Culbertson. The voting place was afterward changed to Hoskins' new home on the Terre Haute and Louisville road until 1842. then the precinct was moved to Redding, thence to Woodville, and in 1856 to Mitchell.

A rifle company was organized in Marion township in 1817, and some thirty men enlisted, a few from Bono. The men armed themselves and were clad in blue hunting shirts, trimmed with red, and cap with a feather.

Some time previous to 1815 Sam Jackson—not Samuel—had entered the southwest quarter of section 32; the entry antedates the Lawrence county records. This Jackson was a Canadian, and had seen service in the war of 1812 along the Canadian border. For his services he was given a land warrant, which accounts for the taking up of this land. On the tract is the noted Hamer's cave and the picturesque valley in which the old stone mill stands. During the period of Jackson's ownership there was a com mill erected there, close to where the mill stood, built of logs, and the water was carried from the cave by poplar logs hewn into troughs. William Wright, of Orange county, was the miller. In September. 1816. Jackson sold the land to Thomas Bullett and Cuthbert Bullett, and in the spring of 1817 the stone was quarried for the stone mill. In 1818 the mill was finished and was a model for the day. The Bullett's sold the mill in 1823 to the two Montgomery brothers, who improved the property and started a distillery. There had been one distillery previous to this one. owned by William Mallett and Dennis Frost, on Rock Lick, below Tomlinson's lime kiln. In 1825 Hugh Hamar bought the property of the Montgomery boys, paying seven thousand dollars in seven annual payments. The new owner re-established the distillery, started a store, gathered many laboring men about him. hauled produce to Louisville, built Hat boats at the boat yards on White river, and shipped flour, whiskey, pork, etc., to New Orleans by water. In 18.26 the first postoffice was established at Mill Springs, and Hugh Hamar was named postmaster. The mill property descended to Robert B. Hamar, who in turn sold it to Jonathan Turley.

Isaac Fight built a mill, with overshot wheel, at Shawnee cave in 1819. This mill passed into the hands of Shelton and William Smith, and they erected a distillery in connection in 1831. Fulton had a distillery at the head of Fulton's creek about 18.25, am' ground his grain on a treadmill. James Beasley also had a distillery afterwards at Lindsey's Spring.

The early land entries of Marion township are as follows: Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, 1820; Tetlow, Hughes and Geiger. 1820; Moses Gray. 1816; R. Hall, 1820; Abraham Hartman, 1818: Samuel Jackson, 1816; Ambrose Carlton. 1816; Robert Lewis 1817 and 1816: Samuel Brown. 1820: John Edwards. 1820; John Maxwell. 1819; William Terrill. 1816; William Tolliver, 1818; Robert McLean. 1817: William McLean. 1816: Zachariah Sparling, 1818; John Workman. 1817: William Baldwin. 1817; Theophilus Baldwin, 1819; Jesse Hill. 1817; Martin Hardin. 1817: William Maxwell. 1819; Charles Tolliver. 1817: William Connerly, 1817: William Denny. 1818: Alfred Maden and John Hays, 1818; John Lowrey. 1817; William Blair. 1817; John McLean, 1817: James Fulton,1817 Lewis Byram. 1817; Henry Speed. 1816; William Trueblood. 1816: Jonathan Lindley. 1816; G. Eli. 1817: Joshua Taylor, 1817: Robert Fields, 1817: William Connelly. 1818: George Hinton, Jr., Arthur Henrie and Benjamin Drake. 1818: Ezekiel Blackwell, 1818: John Finger, 1817; Joseph Cullbertson. 1818: William Erwin. 1818; Isom Maden, 1816; William Carmichael. 1818; Joel Conley. 1817: Josiah Trueblood, 1818: William Connelly.

1817; Aaron Davis. 1819; Lewis Phillips. 1817; Zebedee Wood. 1820: Michael Donohue. 1817: David Harris. 1817; John Sutton. 1817; Robert Hollowell. 1810; Robert Fields. 1816; Jacob Piles and Jonathan Williams. 1815.

Hunting was a great diversion and pastime in the early days of Marion township. There were many interesting incidents which happened in connection with these sports, the first of which occurred in the fall of 1816. Thomas Rowark killed a panther near his cabin on Rock Lick creek. Rowark espied the animal in a tree and shot it. Everyone went to see the beast, and all pronounced it the largest ever seen in the township. The animal measured three yards in length. Many hears have been killed in the township. Neddy Edwards chased a bear into a cave in Allen C. Burton's orchard and, calling assistance, smoked Mr. Bruin out and killed him. In the same year. 1820, a party of hunters killed a large bear in a cave on John L. Dodson's farm, just west of the Solomon Bass residence. The last bear killed in the township was shot from a tree by William Edwards, in 1821. An interesting and amusing incident occurred in 1825, in which the chief actors were John Sutton and a very credulous bear. Sutton was searching for his hogs in the woods north of Mitchell, when he discovered fresh bear tracks in the snow. lie urged his horse on and took up the trail. Tie had not gone far when bruin loomed up before him. Sutton's horse cavorted and beat a retreat, leaving his rider lying in the snow and within arm's length of the bear. Sutton was too much frightened to move, so he lay still. The bear lowered himself and smelled of the prostrate man, then unexpectedly walked away. Sutton. once sure of his solitude, arose and made off in (he direction the horse had gone. The many caverns and caves of Marion township were ideal homes for packs of timber wolves, and up until 183.2 it was next to impossible to raise sheep, for the nightly raids of the packs were common. The sport of wolf baiting became very popular, among the most skilled being Hugh Hamar and Benjamin Turley, and it was not long until the animals were exterminated. Deer and turkey and numerous other small game were plentiful, and constituted the chief meat supply. The present population of this township is 6.482.

Marshall

Of the three townships which form the northern end of the county, Marshall is the center, and is next to the smallest in the county. The township was named for John Marshall, the eminent chief justice of the United States. Land entries were made in this township as early as 1816. and this

is hard to account for, as the agricultural facilities in the greater part of the county are poor, the land being broken and hilly. The southern portion, however, contains some excellent soil, and has been the scene of stone quarrying on a large scale, the stone being shipped to all parts of the country.

Until the year 1820 the land entries were as follows: Jacob Hattabaugh, 1816; William Curl, 1816; Hamilton Reddick, 1817; John Fairley, 1819; John Goodwin, 1818; Robert Anderson. 1819; John Hargis, 1816; William Sackey. 1817; Jesse Brown, 1816; James Culley, 1816; Michael Hattabaugh, 1816; Jacob Bruner, 1818; Henry Brown, 1818; John Zumwald, 1818; Henry Leonard, 1818; Patrick Tyler, 1817; Nicholas Bruner, 1816; William Ouillen, 1818; John Dryden, 1817; Joshua Gullett, 1816; Adam House, 1816; Thomas Reynolds, 1817; and Absalom Sargeant, 1817.

The first mill of the county was built at Avoca about the year 1819, by a man named Fitzpatrick. The next owner of this mill was Absalom Hart, an experienced miller, having owned a mill on Indian creek. After fifteen years of success, Hart sold the mill to the Hamer brothers, who owned the mill for ten years, and then sold out to Levi Mitchell, who in turn disposed of the property to Dr. Bridwell. The Doctor sold out to George Thornton, of Bedford. Short & Judah were the next owners, and while in their possession the mill burned down. Samuel Short rebuilt the structure soon after, and in 1865 Hayden Bridwell obtained a half interest in it, holding the same until 1868, when he became-the sole owner. The mill was operated by a turbine water wheel, and had three sets of buhrs, one each for corn, wheat and chop feed.

About 1830 the Humpston mill was built. It was on the farm later owned by Ephraim Decker, and was operated by an undershot wheel and the current of Salt creek. There was but one set of buhrs. The plant was abandoned in the late forties. Kinser & Whisman erected a steam grist and saw mill in 1870 near the present site of Guthrie. This plant was successful from the first, and in 1880 the necessary machinery for making spokes was added at a large cost.

The first merchant in Marshall township was Eliphalet Pearson, the father of Judge E. D. Pearson of Bedford. His former occupation had been as a keeper of the ferry on the Ohio river, at Jeffersonville. but he traded that business for a stock of merchandise valued then at about five thousand dollars. After this he moved to the McCrea farm, in section ;, in the northwestern part of the township. This spot was on the old stage line from Leavenworth, on the Ohio river, in Indianapolis, stopping at Springville, Bedford and Orleans and Paoli in Orange county. Pearson's ideal location made his venture a profitable one. and for three years he conducted a thriving business.

He also owned an oil mill there, and manufactured quantities of linseed oil, as flax was grown then in this locality in large quantity. The method of making the oil, of course, would seem primitive in this day of labor-saving machinery; the seed was ground by a large stone operated by horse-power, and the oil was pressed out by a common l>ean press. Later Pearson moved his mercantile business to Springville, in Perry township, where he continued until 1840. In that year he constructed a wool carding machine, operating the same for eight years. He also started a tan yard in 1846, but a few years later resumed the merchandise business, and followed the same until his death, in January, 1863.

In the town of Avoca, while operating the grist mill, Doctor Bridwell opened a general merchandise store. He also established the first postoffice there, and acted in the capacity of postmaster. This office was abandoned after a few years, but was taken up again by O. A. Owens in 1866. Owens began to keep articles of merchandise, and built up a good trade. The successor to Owens in the merchandise line was John Heaton. and he continued for two years, at the end of which time he removed to Newberry, in Greene county, the business at Avoca being conducted by the Blackburn brothers. Heaton, however, soon returned.

Perry

Perry township is situated in the northwest corner of Lawrence county, and is composed of the congressional thirty-six sections in township 6 north, range 2 west. The name Perry was given in honor of the famous sea commander who conquered the British on Lake Erie during the war of 1812. When Lawrence county was organized in 1818, all of the territory now in Perry township was a part of Indian Creek township. It was converted into an independent township on May 14, 1822, and included all of the land west of Salt creek and north of the line between townships 5 and 6 north. Pleasant Run

The following is a list of some of the early land entries in Perry township, including some of the most prominent men in the county: Eli Powell, 1817; Alexander Clark, 1817; Jesse Davis, 1818; Warner Davis, 1816; Robert Holarday, 1816; Ralph Lowder, 1819; Benjamin Phipps, 1818; Michael and Mathias Sears. 1817; William Newcomb, 1817; William Sackley, 1817; William Kern. 1817: Thomas Hopper, 1817: William Hopper, 1817; Jonathan Osborn, 1816; Azel Bush, 1818; Isaac V. Buskirk, 1818: Joseph Taylor, 1816; Benjamin Dawson, 1818; Archibald Wood, 1816; John Gray, 1817: William Kerr, 1817; William Tincher, 1817; Reuben Davis, 1816; Seymour Cobb. 1816: John Armstrong, 1817; Samuel Steel. 1817: John Duncan, 1817; Coats and Samuel Simon, 1817; John Dishman, 1818: Adam Hostetter. 1817. Other.-; noteworthy among the early settlers were: Wesley Short, William Whitted, Aden Gainey, Samuel Owens, Caleb Odell, Nathan Melton. Kenneth Dye, John Jarvis. William McDowell, James McDowell. Thomas Cobb, Dixon Cobb, and later, Noah Bridwell, Elza Woodward, Zedekiah Robinson, Melcart Helmer. Samuel Tincher, Franklin Crooke, M. C. Rafferty, Milton Short, John and Thomas Hert. Thomas Armstrong, John Hedrick. John Rainbolt, Andrew McDaniel. Tames Beaty. Booker Wilson, Martin Holmes, James Garton, Eliphalet Pearson, John D. Pedigo. John Vestal and A. H. Gainey.

Milling was the chief pioneer industry in the township, and the first mill was operated by Benjamin Dawson, beginning probably in the year 1818. This mill was a very primitive affair, and was abandoned in 1835, when water mills began to l>e built. Noah Bridwell conducted a horse mill run by a tramp wheel until 1840. also had a still in connection. Wesley Short also owned a small mill on his farm about 1835. In the early forties Levi Butcher and Eliphalet Pearson had carding mills in the township, and they carded considerable quantities of wool brought in by the farmers. Pearson sold out to Elza Woodward, who in turn placed the mill in the hands of Zachariah Purdv. Under the last ownership the mill was abandoned in the fifties. Cotton was another produce raised in this portion of the county during the early days, and several cotton gins were constructed. Aden Gainey and Samuel Owens operated a gin for about seven years. This gin gained notoriety at the time from the fact that Lorenzo Dow preached a sermon there to one of the largest crowds ever assembled in the township.

Hunting constituted the prime sport of those days, deer and bear being very plentiful. John Gray, who came up from Kentucky in the fall of 1815, became noted for his skill as a hunter, and he killed enough game to support his family. He performed the feat of killing four deer with one bullet; he shot two. recovered the bullet from the second deer, and later had two others lined up for a shot, using; the same slug of lead.

Shawswick

In the central part of the county is Shawswick township. On the south the East fork of White river flows, and on the west Salt creek. The land adjacent to these streams comprises the best agricultural ground within the borders of the county.

Also, Leatherwood creek flows diagonally across the township from northeast to southwest, and the land through which this stream flows is named the Leatherwood district, and is famous for the richness and fertility of the soil. Nearly all the land to the east of Bedford is under cultivation and the farms are supplied with the latest and best improvements all indicative of the prosperity of the region. The bottom land along White river is a strong rival of the land of the Leatherwood district, and it is even claimed by some to be richer. The number of land entries made prior to and in 1820 proves how inviting the locality was to the settler coming on his way to the northward. These early land entries were as follows: James Mandell, Samuel Lindley. Ezekiel Blackwell. Hiram Kilgore, Charles Kilgore, Preston Beck, William Bristoe, Reuben and Simpson Kilgore.. Marguis Knight, Joseph Glover, James Gregory, John Hays, William Thornton, William Foot, John Gardner, John Williams and William Fisk in 1816; Dixon Brown, David Johnson, Thomas Thompson, John Horton, Melcher Fehgelman, Robert Whitley, Vinson Williams, Peter Galbert, Martin Ribelin, William Dougherty, John Hawkins, Thomas McManus, Ross and McDonald. James Maxwell, Samuel Dougherty, Robert Dougherty, Alex Butler, George Silver, Thomas Elrod, Roger McKnight, Jacob Castleman and Thomas Allen in 1817; Pleasant Padgett, Lewis Woody, James Blair, Andrew Owen, James Riggins, Mark Tully, William Denson, Stephen Shipman, Absalom Hart, Abraham Mitchell, John Spears, David Wilson, Timothy Ward, Arta Garrison. Ebenezer McDonald, Fetler and Hughes, Peter Harmonson, James Erwin and Henry McGree in 1818; T. McAfee, Michael Johnson, R. Bowles James Blair, James Denson, Joseph James, James Owens, in 1819; Jacob Hikes, Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, Dixon Brown, Roger McKnight, Jacob Geiger, Bartholomew Thatcher, Fetler and Hughes, Phillip Starr, J. Thompson, James Allen, Jonathan Henderson, Isaac Jamison. Samuel Gwathney, Thomas Maffith, James Pace, Thomas Hill and Jacob Clark, in 1820.

Shawswick was one of the original five townships, and the name came in the following manner: A judge in the early history of the state bore the name of Wick, and he had many admirers in this county who insisted that the township should be named after him. One of the county commissioners at the same time, by the name of Beazley, had a comrade by the name of Shaw, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. Beazley advocated the name of Shaw and had many supporters in his desire. The two parties finally compromised on the name Shawswick.

It is highly probable that the first elections were held at the town of Palestine. Pleasant Parks was the inspector at the first voting, but in the following year was succeeded by William Kelsey, Joshua Taylor and James Mundle were chosen overseers of the poor in the same year. Instead of one constable, Shawswick township maintained that the dignity of the law could be upheld by no less than three, so accordingly Nathaniel Vaughn, William Dale and John Sutton were appointed as constables.

The many streams in the township gave rise to many water mills of various types, some for grinding grain and others for sawing timber. Early in the twenties Alexander Butler and Robert Dougherty built a saw mill on Leatherwood creek, about a mile and a half southeast of Bedford. The mill was run by a flutter wheel, which was faster and easier of operation than the undershot wheel. Edward Humpston, whose name was prominently identified with mills over the whole country, built another saw mill above the above mentioned one and on Leatherwood creek. After a time, and as was his custom, he sold the mill to Richard Rvans, who ran the plant for seven years before abandoning it. Humpston also built a grist mill in 1826, which lasted for several years. It was operated by a breast water wheel. Farther up the creek, and near the present site of Erie, a grist and saw mill was built in 1832 by Wesley and Michael Johnson. Also the Rawlins mill was among the best of the day, and was built by Joseph Rawlins about 1835. It was one of the largest in the county, having three runs of buhrs. and quantities of flour were shipped from here to all parts of the country By railroad it was shipped north to Detroit and other northern cities, while the southern, transportation was conducted by means of flatboats, principally down the Mississippi to New Orleans. There were many other mills, but each in turn suffered an ignominous end, either being abandoned by the owners or being washed out by a sudden rise in the streams.

Spice Valley

Another of the five original townships in the southwest portion of the county is Spice Valley township. The present area of this locality is approximately fifty-two miles square. Beaver creek flows through the smith western part, on the west and south it is hounded by Martin and Orange counties, on the north the East fork of White river is situated, and on the east is Marion township. For the most part, the land in this township is too broken to be of much value for agriculture, but is well suited for grazing. The ground along the river is an exception, and it is to this that the early settlement of the county is indebted, To the year 1820 there were thirty-four purchases of land, while in Indian Creek township there were fifty-eight during the same time, thus indicating the relative value of the land. These entries were Simon Gilbert, William Lindley, C and T. Bullitt, Ezekiel Blackwell, Jonathan Lindley. Aquilla Gilbert. Henry Speed, Absalom Field, Thomas Lindley, Joseph Hastings. Abraham Holaday, Thomas Coulter, Josiah Trueblood. Joel Connelly. Josiah Connelly in 1816; Josiah Connelly, Joel Connelly. Robert Fields, John Chapman, Gideon Coulter, Henry Cosper, John Connelly in 1817; Jesse Beazley. Nichols

Koon. John Quinn, David Bruner. William Cochran, John Luttrell, Roger McKnight, and John Swaim in 1818: William Maxwell. Francis Tincher. in 1819; John Sanders. William Hoard, in 1820.

Absalom Fields was the first inspector of elections in the township, and the elections were held first at his home, but were later changed to the home of Richard Beazley. Josiah Connelly was the first constable, and Absalom Fields and Joel Connelly the first overseers of the poor. These latter offices have long since passed out of existence.

The milling industry of Spice Valley township in the early days was mostly confined to Hamer's mill in Marion township, in the eastern part. Until 1840 or later the people of this locality patronized this mill, because the mills in this township were small and inadequate. Josiah Trueblood owned a very primitive horsemill. Near 1830 a horse mill was in operation near Bryantsville, owned by Henry Weathers, but has since disappeared. Distilleries were an important feature in the early industrial life, and many things have been attributed to the large practice of making liquor. The flowing springs and various features of the land, also the early training of the settlers, contributed to the occupation. Joshua Barnes owned the most important of these distilleries about 1850, and he also did a great deal of fruit distilling.

The following interesting items are from the pen of T. M. Brinkworth:

"William Hoard, at the time of his death, in 1853, owned about six hundred acres of land and out of this farm the town of Huron was platted in 1859 by his heirs and descendants. No one of the earlier settlers has left so many direct descendants in this and neighboring; townships as William Hoard. They furnished twelve or fifteen soldiers to the Union army during the Civil war.

"This township was settled very slowly until about the year 1850, when the land entries became frequent: a large per cent, of these entries in the west end of the township bear dates between 1850 and 1858.

"Owing to the lateness of her settlement Spice Valley cannot boast of any Revolutionary or 1812 veterans and only two Mexican veterans (known to the writer) sleep within her borders, Joseph Hosier and George Brinkworth.

"But it was in the Civil war that Spice Valley made a record that is unequaled by any of her sister townships in Lawrence county and doubtless by few in the entire state. Her quota was always full and the draft was never resorted to. I feel safe in saying that this was true of no other township in Lawrence or the neighboring counties of Orange and Martin.] dare say that there are more old soldiers residing in the vicinity of Huron in proportion to the population than any community in the state, barring a soldier's home.

"This township was heavily timbered with oak, poplar, walnut, hickory, beech and ash. but less maple than the eastern townships. The working of this timber was the chief industry from the time of the building of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, which was completed about 1855, until these fine forests were almost entirely exhausted some twenty years ago, since when more attention has been given to the cultivation and fertilization of the soil, and. while the improvement in the methods of farming from year to year is slow, yet it is steady and perceptible.

"The schools of Spice Valley were few and the teachers indifferent until about the year 1857, when the Legislature created the office of township trustee, giving the system some head, and a marked improvement both in the number of school houses and in the character of teachers is noted. John McGinness, one of the old teachers, far above the average of that time, was elected as the first trustee at the April election, 1857, reelected in 1858 and 1859 (the last time for a term of two years) and served till 1861. at the April election of which year Jesse Connerly was elected trustee and served continuously until 1868. He bears the unique distinction of 'being the only Democrat elected to that office during the entire history of the township. He was not of much education, but possessed a remarkable personality that drew men to him. The writer regards it one of the greatest fortunes of his life to have known Jesse Connerly. He lived at the old Connerly Switch, on the farm his father bought in 1823, and he lived in that same spot until his death in 1891. His home was a rendezvous for the neighbors for miles around and the traveler never asked in vain for a rest at his place. To him and George W. Jones must largely be ascribed the credit for the good showing of the township during the Civil war. They saw to it that the families of the absent soldiers did not want and this assurance induced many a man to go to the front. Mr. Jones still lives, at the advanced age of eighty-six. His grandfather, Thomas Jones, settled a mile east of Huron in the early twenties and on this farm he was reared and later owned it and collected together a farm of over one thousand two hundred acres. He is the last of the early settlers and soon will sleep with the stalwart pioneers, by whose side he struggled so faithfully to build up a community.

"There were many noble men who cast their lot in Spice Valley, but this sketch must be too brief to mention all. However, there are some that stand out above the rest and we will mention a few of them. The township is indebted to two branches of the powerful Burton family which did so much in the development of the sister township of Marion. Eight of the ten brothers settled in Marion, but two came to Spice Valley. Hardin and Eli. The first was a Baptist preacher and fanner and a great deal more. He was a splendid type of man. He reared an intelligent family. Drs. John w. Burton and George W. Burton were his sons and did splendid service in their profession. Two other sons. Isom and Hardin, taught many schools in Spice Valley and were instrumental in bringing the schools to the high plane they have attained. A grandson, Jackson Burton, also did yeoman service in the uplift of the schools of this section. For the last twenty years he has been engaged in the mercantile business and is now a leading merchant in this part of the country.

"Eli Barnes, son of Joshua Barnes, heretofore mentioned, was one of the old teachers and served in the capacity of township assessor for many years.

"Richard Williams, who owned much fine land near Port William, was among the most substantial and respected of our early citizens. Dr. A. W. Bare was another leading citizen who lived a pleasant, gentle and useful life in the beautiful valley of Bryantsville.

"Spice Valley has quite a deposit of kaolin and alluminum clay and at one time this industry employed several men, but of late years the mines have not been worked.

"Some of the men of recent years who have been most active in the affairs of this township are Leonidas W. Spencer, Daniel W. Sherwood, Thomas J. Daniel and William Trowbridge. And now, as I close this short story, I wish to mention one of the latterday and present teachers, William McNabb. Since 1882 he has taught school almost continuously. He is original in his methods and never fails to inspire his pupils to strive for better things. There is hardly a district in the township in which he has not taught and always with the highest success. Were I asked the question, what man in the last thirty years has performed the greatest service in Spice Valley, the answer would be without a moment's hesitation. "Bill" McNabb."

Pleasant Run

The northeast corner of Lawrence county is the location of Pleasant Run township, and it was created when the county was organized in 1818. The township now comprises sixty sections, being all of township 6 north, range i east, and the western half of township 6 north, range 2 east. As in Spice Valley township, the land is much too rough to be of great value for crops, although along the streams may be found some excellent land. Back. Leatherwood, Little Salt and Pleasant creeks cross the township, and from the latter the name is derived. In the list of Lawrence county townships

Pleasant Run had the fewest settlers until 1829, having but twenty-three land entries, as follows: Jesse Gilstrap, 1820: William Clark, 1820; Adam Helton, 1820; William J. Anderson, 1818; Arnold Helton, 1818; E. Terrill, 1820; Heirs of Abraham Martin, 1820: Rene Julin, 1818; R. Brooks, 1820: Samuel Gwathney.' 1820; Joseph Dayton, 1816; Joseph Trimble, 1820; E. Parr, 1820; Edmund Garrison, 1820; James Mundell. 1816; John McClellan, 1820; David McKinney. 1816; Edward Moore, 1820; Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, 1820; Vana Wilson, 1817: Jacob Woolen', 1820: Edward Tewell, 1820; and John N. Nichols, 1817.

Mills and distilleries were the chief vocations during the early days of the county. Adam Helton and a man named Mitchell owned a few of these mills, but on account of the scarcity of water they were compelled to wait until a storm before they could grind at all. Among the distilleries probably the most important one was that kept by William Clark, familiarly called Billy. John Hunter also kept a still on his farm.

The first elections of the township were held at the home of Joseph Dayton, with Thomas Henton as inspector. William Fish and Drury Mobley were overseers of the poor in the township.

Buddha

Though it was once known as Flinn's Crossroads, the origin of the town's current name is a subject of debate. The most prevalent story is that the name was suggested by a traveling salesman who stopped at the hamlet's store when it was only known by the street crossing that marked the downtown. Another story states that the name derives from some of the first settlers in the area, an English family named Bodey that operated a supply port on the East Fork of the White River one mile south of the crossroads, in what is now called Rivervale. That is supposedly how "Boo-dee" came about and eventually evolved into its present name. Buddha is the home of the White River Baptist Church and Station Two of the Guthrie Township Volunteer Fire Department. Nearby Carlton Cemetery is the resting place of the remains of many pioneers of the area.

Mitchell

Mitchell, Marion township, was named in honor of Gen. O. M. Mitchell, an officer in the Federal army, who died at Huntsville. Alabama, in 1862. The location of the town is on the south half of section 36, town 4 north, range I west, and on the north half of section 1, town 3 north, range 1 west, and was platted on September 29. 1853, by G. W. Cochran and John Sheeks. Good railroad facilities are afforded the people of this town, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, or the Monon, passing through the town at present. West Mitchell, an addition, was laid out January 17, 1859, by Jonas Finger, and on November 26 1865, there was another addition by D. Kelley & Company. Since that time other additions have been made, and now the town covers quite an extent of territory. Some earlier merchants were Silas Moore & Son, John R. Nugent, and Robert Barnard. J. T. Biggs and G. W. Dodson were early druggists. Sam Cook was the premier blacksmith, and J. T. Biggs was the hotel keeper. In 1860 the town contained six hundred and twelve people, and in 1880, one thousand, four hundred and forty-three.

INCORPORATION AS A TOWN.

On December 23, 1864, Mitchell was incorporated as a town. Joshua Budd, R. Barnard and Z. L. Warren were named as the first trustees, and A. T. McCoy, the first clerk. McCoy resigned later in favor of H. S. Manington. The same officers served in 1865. In 1866, S. Moore. J. D. McCoy and F. M. Lemon were elected trustees, and H. S. Manington. clerk. In 1867, the trustees were S. Moore, J. D. McCoy, and William A. Burton. In 1868, S. Moore. J. D. McCoy and Z. L. Warren. The following list gives the successive trustees, with the year of their entrance into office, from 1869 until the time of incorporation as a city: 1869, W. V. T. Murphy, A. L. Munson, Samuel Cook; 1870, same officers; 1872, Allen Edwards. J. P. Tapp, William A. Burton: 1873, Isaac B. Faulkner. Isaac H. Crim, James A. Head: 1875, Allen Edwards. Dennis Coleman. Jacob J. Bates; 1876, James D. Moore, A. A. Pearson, David L. Fergurson; 1877. John Mead, I. H. Crim, Milton N. Moore; 1878, John O'Donnell, James Richardson. Jacob Bixler; 1879, John O'Donnell, James Richardson. Jacob Bixler: 1880, George Z. Wood. James D. Moore, George W. Burton; 1881, Thomas Richardson, Wilton N. Moore, William J. Humston: 1882, Milton N. Moore. William H. Edwards, Thomas Richardson; 1883. Milton N. Moore. Charles W. Campbell. William H. Edwards; 1884. John Mead. M. N. Moore. Thomas Welsh; 1885, A. Edwards, F. J. Wolfe. H. H. Crawford: 1886, M. N. Moore. H. A. Trendley: 1887, Abbott C. Robertson; 1888. H. A. Trendley, 1889, Allen Edwards, Gus Levy; 1890, Sam Cook. F. R. Blackwell: 1891, Allen C. Burton: 1892. James D. Moore. F. R. Blackwell: 1803. Milton N. Moore: 1894. William Newby. John Mead; 1895. J- L. Holmes, Sr.. Ralph Prosser; 1896, Charles Coleman, Ralph Prosser; 1897. M. N. Moore; 1898. Thomas W. Welsh. Fred R. Blackwell: 1899, same: 1900. David Kelly. M. N. Moore, James F. Mitchell: 1901. David Kelly, Henry Scott. James F. Mitchell; 1902. G. W. Walls. Lewis Barlow: 1003. George W. Walls. Henry S. Scheibe. Lewis Barlow: 1904. M. N. Moore, H. Scheibe, Henry Chapple; 1905. H. S. Scheibe. Harry Chapple, and Noble L. Moore; 1906. Harry Chapple. John L. Murphy, and N. L. Moore: and in 1007. Chapple. N. L. Moore and John T. Murphy.

Oolitic

Three miles and a half northwest of Bedford in Shawswick township, is situated the town of Oolitic with a present population of about two thousand, a substantial growth since the census of 1910, when it was 1,079. Under the statutes of Indiana, the village of Oolitic was incorporated as a town in 1900. The present town officers are: Trustees, Marshall Miller. S. L. Roberts and Ira M. Carmichael: marshal. Joseph Pace: clerk and treasurer, R. V. Worman. The town has no water system, but is supplied with electricity by the Oolitic Light. Heat & Power Company, which was established in April, 1913. The city has a town hall.

The business interests of 1913 are as follows: H. L. Paxton and Walter Mosier, attorneys: blacksmiths, M. Anderson and H. L. Clark: barbers. Smallwood &* Johnson, and Noah Harney: clothing stores. E. IT Riddell; dry goods. R. Dobbins, Berney Mitchell and Isaac Siletz: drug stores, L. A. Smallwood, C. V. George and Harvey H. Belton; furniture. Ooolitic Furniture Company, Meadows & Meadows, proprietors, and the Miller Furniture Company; grocery stores, Cook & Cook. D. Watson, W. M. Cuddy, Harry Byers, Deford Brothers: dray lines, H. L. Clark. Ira M. Carmichael: shoe stores, J. A. Bush, also a jewelry

and general store keeper; grain dealers, William Cuddy. Claude Cook and Delbert Watson: livery. H. L. Clark and Thrasher Brothers; hardware. A. C. Clark: lumber. Ziba Owens. Gilbert Pierce and the Oolitic Lumber Company; grain mill, Arch Anderson; millinery, Mrs. Joseph Pace and Mrs. Clarinda Smallwood; meat markets, Delbert Watson and Deford Brothers. The physicians of Oolitic are R. B. Short. Oliver McLaughlin, Claude Dollins and Dr. Ray. Dr. J. B. Blessing is the dentist. There is one newspaper, the Progressive.

The town of Oolitic owes its existence mainly to the stone industry. The town is a center of many quarries and mills bearing a world-wide reputation. Among the principal ones surrounding the town are: The Indiana Stone Company, the Reed Stone Company, the Indiana Quarries Company. the Consolidated Stone Company, the Furst-Kerber Company, and the Ingles Stone Company. A drive through the country nearby reveals mammoth stacks of cut stone, black smoke from myriad mill chimneys, and stone- heaped cars sidetracked ready to be rushed to different points of the country. The workers live in the picturesque and beautiful hills of Lawrence county. close to their working ground, little noting the magnificent proportions and impressive detail of the wooded and rocky elevations around them.

In Oolitic there are three churches, the Baptist, the Methodist and the Church of Christ. The lodges are the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the encampment and the Rebekah

NOTE~~Just wanted to make a correction on the land purchase in spice Valley Twp. My 4 grts grandfather John Connerley and his brother William Connerley purchased land in Spice Valley in 1818. Both were from North Carolina, John died in 1823 and is the 1st person to be buried in the Connerley Switch Cemetery located on Hwy 60. The spelling of the last name kept being confused between the Connelly family which came into Lawrence County at the same time. These two families were both of Irish extraction and both came in from North Carolina, possibility they were related but the last name is definitely Connerley and not Connelly as some records have listed. My 3 grts grandfather, Jesse Connerley, son of John was listed as an upright and trustworthy man and was in the politics of the early workings of the County. He is listed in the old Lawrence County, Indiana History book which is in the Bedford Library. John Luttrell who is also 4 grts grandfather you have listed too. Thank you very much for reading this as I do believe in accurate records and some of these are inaccurate do to the mis pronunciations of the surname by various Census takers and Clerical officers. I found the listing in the old spice Valley land purchase records years ago and the names were confused then. Penny Connerley Wicks

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Important history of Wesley Short below (SOME OF THIS ARTICLE IS ALSO MENTIONED IN "A Short Line Across Amereica)

http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&ved=0CI0BEBYwCQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.archive.org%2Fstream%2Fhistoryoflawrenc00indi%2Fhistoryoflawrenc00indi_djvu.txt&ei=aqapT9HICciu2AXFiMCmAg&usg=AFQjCNHgl-3Js8KNvjO3wUaXS7ukXCZDgg&sig2=llADKA9u4Oh20V8ml-myQg

http://archive.org/stream/historyoflawrenc00indi

this society ever had was Rev. Koph, who, in 1864, organized a church, but he was not acceptable to his flock, and when, in 1866, Frederick Ruff, a Methodist minister from New Albany, preached in Bedford, he won most of the members to his faith. In 1871 Philip Duher preached for these people regularly. In 1872 a small frame school house was purchased on Eastern avenue, between IMitchell and Culbertson streets, which they converted into a church. In the early eighties the membership numbered fifty-three.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The followers of Alexander Campbell, now styled "Christians," have always been a strong, denomination in Lawrence county. Thirty years ago they had twenty churches, but the following are all for which statistics can now be given: Bartlettsville, 125 members; Bedford. 400; Bryantsville, 52; Christian Union, 60; Indian Creek, 32; Leatherwood, 300; Leesville, 13; Mount Pleasant, 60; Port William, 67; Popcorn, 25; Springville, 100.

Indian Creek Christian church was at first a Baptist society. In 1818 a small company of believers of this faith met at the house of Wesley Short and there an organization of a church took place. To Wesley Short and Jonathan Jones must be ascribed the honor of founding this church, the first in the township. In 1821 a building was erected ; it was small and constructed of poles and had open windows. There was a large double chimney in the center, with a double fire-place fronting each end of the room. So much wood was consumed there that it was no uncommon sight to see some good brother deacon coming to church with his Bible under one arm and a sharp axe under the other. This building served until 1827, when the membership had grown to be one hundred and twenty-seven. This was all under the care of Wesley Short. It was in 1827 that the Old-School. Regular Calvinistic. Iron-side, Hardshell Baptists, all of which names were applied to them, withdrew and formed the Indian Creek Christian church. The chief leaders were the Shorts, Mayfields and Armstrongs. A new church w^as built that year, on Indian creek. It was made of logs, cut near by, and this served for fifteen years, and some say twenty years. In 1846 John Short and wife deeded land near Indian Creek bridge, upon which to erect a neat frame church. It was thirty-five feet square and cost one thousand five hundred dollars. From that date on the society was prosperous many years.

Leatherwood Christian church was first of that denominaiton ever estab-lished in Lawrence county. This was effected in 1830, at the house of Robert Woodv. five miles east of Bedford. The first members were inclusive of

these : William and Susan Newland, Robert and Norman Woody, Peter and Margaret Smith, Martin Smith, Benjamin Hensley and Katy Peed. Martin Smith was chosen evangelist. At the first meeting Stever Yoimger donated one acre of ground on which to build a church. It was a log house, twenty-

five by thirty-five feet in size, furnished with slab seats. In 1840 a better building was provided, which was of brick, forty by sixty feet, costing about two thousand five hundred dollars. Later a finer edifice was erected. In 1850 the membership had reached four hundred. In 1884 it was the second largest church of the denomination in this county, and had three hundred membership.

Spring\'ille Christian church was established really through the breaking away of Wesley Short from the old Baptist church in 1830 and accepting the teachings of Alexander Campbell. In 1848 Campbell visited Mr. Short. In the eighties, a grandson of Mr. Short, Ouincy Short, was pastor of this church.

The Bedford Christian church has a history reaching back as far as 1835, although its written history only goes to 1846. In 1835 Elder J. M. Mathes was induced to leave an appointment and preach at the Bedford court house. For the next eleven years many of this faith came to this locality and in May, 1846, Elders O'Kane and Jameson effected a permanent organization. For a few years they met at the school house and at the Baptist church, later at the Presbyterian church, after which they provided themselves with a church building of their own. The corner stone of their building was set in 1854. The basement was partly finished and occupied in the fall of 1855. In 1853 the membership was fifty-one; in 1856 it was seventy-six; in 1858 it was one hundred and eighteen ; in 1864 it was two hundred and fifty-two; in 1884 it had reached four hundred. Its [jresent niemliership is about fourteen hundred.

The present magnificent stone edifice, near the federal building, was erected in iQoo at a cost of thirty-seven thousand dollars. It occupies lots next to the Methodist church, the two denominations holding the whole front of the block, and their two buildings are the finest and largest within the entire county.

The New Union Christian church was the result of a division in the old Shiloh church. In a protracted meeting held by the Christians in 1867, Rev. J. M. Mathes was reminded of the terms under which the society used the building, that no sectarian sermons were to be preached. This hint was taken and the Christian people went to a school house near by and conducted the remainder of their services, and manv Methodists united with them. Ground

for church and cemetery purposes were donated by WilHam Tannehill and a large church was buiU. It cost one thousand dollars and was situated about three miles to the west of Bedford.

The First Christian church of Mitchell, Indiana, was organized on May 27, 1906. Previous to this formal organization much thought had been given to the work, and many private exchanges of opinion had been made, when a few would meet after the day's business had closed. On September 3, 1905, a very important meeting was held in the Methodist church, at which meeting plans \vere agreed upon and never for a moment were these plans altered or forgotten. The following scripture texts were read at that meeting: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature" ; "Neglect not the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is"; "Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you." Another very important meeting was held in the Baptist church, in February, 1906. During this meeting L. H. Stine, then of Tipton, Indiana, encouraged the people to a more determined effort. The Ladies Aid Society was organized December t8, 1905. with sixteen members. Mrs. James W. Batman was the first president, and Mrs. Wayne Gilly has the same position at present. This organization has done a wonderful work for the advancement of the church, having earned and collected several thousand dollars, which has been spent in the Lord's work. The church building is a cement brick veneer, erected by Ball Brothers, of Brownstown, Indiana. The seating capacity is three hundred and twenty-five. The corner stone was laid on Tune 8, 1907. This service was conducted by Brother Harley Jackson, of Seymour, Indiana. The building was dedicated to divine worship on September 8, 1907, by F. M. Rains, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The total cost of building

and equipment was seven thousand dollars, and all loans have been paid. They have the following evangelists and ministers to conduct special meetings : T. J. Legg and Mrs. Lola Calvert, H. H. Clark, Harley Jackson, Rufus Finnell and Miss F. Kimble, R. W. Abberly and WilHam Leigh. Regular ministers have been as follows : E. S. Lewis, I. Konkle, H. J. Bennett and H. A. Wingard. Others who have visited and encouraged the society are the following: M. C. Hughes, Dr. J. W. Newland, E. Richard Edwards, Levi Batman, John Williams, Ira Batman, Amzi Atwater, Quincy Short and John W. Marshall. The church building has been open, and the Lord's table spread every Lord's day since the building was dedicated to the Lord's work. Their purpose is to exalt the Christ, and bring men and women into His kingdom. The church was organized on May 27, 1906. by W. T. McGowan, of Indianapolis. Indiana. There were about eighty charter members, and there

THE civil. WAR.

In the early sixties the question of politics was largely based upon the paramount topic of states' rights. The secession of South Carolina from the Union had brought matters to a near issue, and the controversy in Lawrence county was as hot as any place in the Hoosier state. The truth of the matter was that many of the thinking class of people were in doubt as to which side of the question they really did favor. Many adopted the view that the confederation of states was at the beginning a voluntary act on the part of each individual state, and that anv or all of them had the right to withdraw

from this union if thereby she saw the opportunity to better herself. Notwithstanding, these same people hated to see the prosperous Union broken, and they questioned the constitutional legality of the course. Those opposed to coercive measures by the North, saw in that course the destruction of the institution which had made the South the rich country it was at the time, namely, slavery. Without that class of people, they argued, the rich sugar, rice, cotton and tobacco plantations would be lost to the country. Then, on the other hand, the people in favor of coercion declared that the existence of the Union was of greater advantage to the country than a few plantations. As in Monroe county, these two factions were ever at sword's points, and the discussion was not always confined to words. The Southern families were well represented in Lawrence county, as in the adjacent counties, and consequently they hesitated on the question of combative measures. President Buchanan's dilatory tactics were not popular with the majority of Lawrence people, and his refusal to quell the secession by force on the grounds of violating the Constitution was not favored very strongly by the Union adherents. When Abraham Lincoln took the presidential chair, there was an added effort to settle the state difficulty by peaceful methods, and there was a subsequent feeling of despair in the hearts of those who wanted war. The outlook was indeed forbidding and doubtful, when instantly the solution arrived. Sumter was bombarded and had surrendered to the Confederate forces. The call to arms followed immediately from Washington.

Bedford received the news of the fall of Fort Sumter on Monday morning, April 15, 1861. and great excitement and anxiety were caused in the town. The people of the county gathered in the streets of Bedford and awaited breathlessly for further details. The ordinary business of the day was forgotten in the general turmoil, and the preparations begun for the raising of troops to fill the quota of the county. George J. Brown, Robert McAfee and Samuel W. Short took the initiative in the soliciting of names pre-

paratory to enlistment, and in a verv few hours a full company was on hand. The town of Mitchell was also verv successful in these first enlistments.

The first call for men from Lincoln, after the fall of Sumter, was for seventy-five thousand men. Nearly two hundred left Lawrence county shortly afterward, on April 22d, most of them going to the city of Indianapolis, in hopes of getting in the three-months service. In this, however, they were disappointed, as the first enlistments had been so heavy that the quota was more than filled. They remained in the capital city, thinking to get into the one-year service, and in this they would have been successful had it not been for the calls in July and .August for three-year men, the total asked for being